

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

Oklahoma's first anniversary will probably see her with a government.

Henry James thinks that Alphonse Daudé is the greatest living novelist, and he probably is right.

Kansas is not sending north after seed corn this spring; she has an abundance and of the very best sorts to spare.

Now that congress proposes to stand by the worm and the cocoon you add to the illiteration of the Sunflower state with her sunshine, soil, salt and sugar that of silk.

The 14-year-old Missouri lad who shot and killed two Bald Knobber Ku-Klux had never read a dime novel and never even smoked a cigarette. The heroes of dime novels have always been slanders.

Kansas, says J. H. Monrad, editor of a Chicago agricultural paper, leads all the western states in the quality of butter produced. It even puts the production of oleomargarine to the blush with its 110 creameries and 600,000 cows.

Lucie still continues to get the best of art. The painting "L'Angelus" is now deposited in the vaults of the Bank of Montreal. The owners were obliged to remove it from the United States or pay \$300,000 on it, and they chose the former course.

At Montreal Wednesday, a man declared himself to be a descendant of Napoleon Bonaparte and later on, without the slightest provocation, shot a policeman. The only regret was the negligence in not arresting him after such a declaration.

The treasurer of one of the cantons in Switzerland has embezzled and escaped with 7,500,000 francs. From this it would seem that one of the descendants of William Tell and Arnold Winkelreid, at least, was just as anxious about his liberty as either of his ancestors.

The board of railway commissioners of Missouri have ordered the railroads of the state to explain the why and wherefore of charging ten cents extra where a passenger fails to purchase a ticket. Railroads have their little idiosyncrasies and a long imposed upon traveling public delight in seeing them brought to light.

The fugitive from justice has his chances of escape rather limited now with extradition treaties, etc., but the worst blow to him yet is a discovery that has been made lately. It is a method of transmitting sketches by telegraph, thus compelling the criminal to face his portrait at every station.

The appointment of General Dan Sickles to the office of sheriff of New York is understood to be a direct attack at the Tammany scoundrels who put Pluck, the defaulter, into that office and backed him in his malfeasance, but the said scoundrels don't seem to so understand it, for the local papers say they boast that they have things out and dried for their re-election to the offices they now occupy respectively on the 21st inst, next Monday.

The brevet and insignia of the crown of Italy has been conferred upon James Carey Coote of Baltimore by the king of Italy, in recognition of his services as acting vice consul of that government at Baltimore for several years. Among others receiving similar decorations in this country are Thomas A. Edison and George M. Pullman. This is about as near as an American may come to being aristocratic in the European sense of the word.

Lawrence Journal: "One mortgage firm in Kansas was paid a million and a quarter dollars during the month of January. The farmers are pretty hard up in this state, but they manage to rattle around and pay their debts when they fall due, and that is more than can be said of some people in other lines of business." And the Journal might have added: "Or those in the same line of business in other states; in New Jersey for instance, where forty farmers in one neighborhood were sold out because they couldn't pay."

Kentucky had a whipping-post law in force several years, but it was repealed early in the seventies in answer to a popular sentiment based upon the notion that it was "a relic of barbarism." After trying without success other expedients, such as fines and imprisonment, to suppress a number of petty offenses to which the lash had been applied, the legislature has again resorted to the barbaric and has passed an act setting up the post and providing for the application of forty stripes save one, or less in the discretion of the court, as a penalty for petty larceny, wife beating and other minor offenses.

In the history of the Fellowship club of writers and artists of New York only three distinguished guests at its dinners have kept silence when toasted. Those three are Thomas A. Edison, Thomas C. Platt and George W. Childs. Despite their fame and familiarity with formal occasions, they have never found their feet and tongues at the same time. Mr. Platt sat cool and rock-like amid the thunders of imperative urging from the throats of all present, but Mr. Childs and Mr. Edison blushed and shook their heads like bashful boys. There is one man in the United States who is not troubled this way. His name is Grover Cleveland.

When the New York World performed that very clever coup of sending Nelly Bly around the world in seventy-two days, shortening the time necessary to perform the trip by eight days from that fixed by Jules Verne's imagination—when this was accomplished it was supposed that the World would be content to rest a spell in its race for conquest; but not so. Its photographic interest and uniqueness is the most complete scoop that enterprising newspaper has yet had on its wide awake rivals. It is very magnanimous of the World that it did not take out letters patent on the scheme and thus exclude others from its use and benefit.

A BIG ESTIMATE OF KANSAS.

A Wisconsin Manufacturer Predicts Big Things.

In a letter speaking of his interest in reading the EAGLE Mr. A. J. Decker, of the Decker Manufacturing company, Fond du Lac, writes:

"I once visited Kansas in the interest of the sorghum sugar industry, at which time I predicted a great future for Kansas and I am very proud of my prediction as it is likely to be verified by a rich sugar output. Kansas is likely in the near future to furnish all the sugar required by this country of sugar lovers and thus save the hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually sent out of the country for this product. And in producing this you will need two hundred thousand more men to grow the cane and convert it into sugar; you will need two hundred thousand horses to plow the land and cultivate the cane and to haul it to the mills; you will have a hundred thousand more plows running and as many cultivators; you will need one hundred thousand wagons and sets of harness; you will need machinery and outfits which make up the works which will mean foundries and machine shops. And Wisconsin is ready to trade you a good share of the paraphernalia and take sugar for it. And then when we consider that the sugar industry is but one of the many great products of Kansas, we can not wonder the EAGLE soars so high. So highly favored and so breezy as it surely is."

CAPITAL STOCK SUBJECT TO TAXATION.

An important decision has been rendered by the supreme court of the United States in the case of the Home Insurance company vs. The People of the State of New York, says Bradstreet's. Under a law of the state of New York subjecting certain corporations to a tax on their income franchise or business, the amount of the tax varying according to the dividends declared by the companies, the insurance company was assessed \$7,500 for taxes. It resisted payment on the ground that the tax was in fact levied upon the capital stock of the company, and contended that there should be deducted from the amount levied a sum proportionate to the amount which the company had invested in United States bonds. A law requiring a tax without such reduction, it maintained, was unconstitutional, as violative of the provision that bonds or obligations of the United States shall not be subject to taxation by the states. The supreme court decided against the contention of the company. It is said that the tax is not one upon the capital stock of the company, but upon its "corporate franchise" or business, and reference is only made to its capital stock and dividends for the purpose of determining the amount of tax to be exacted annually. The granting of a franchise, that is of doing business, rests entirely in the discretion of the state, and, of course, may be subject to such conditions as the legislature may see fit to impose, including that of requiring it to pay a certain amount on its annual business or profits. The validity of the tax can in no way, the court says, depend upon the mode which the state may deem fit to adopt in fixing the amount for any year which it will exact for the franchise. It cannot be affected by the character of the property in which the capital stock of the company is invested.

ASSESSORS NEED NOT APPLY.

Mr. T. A. Hubbard, the supervisor of the census for the Fourth District of Kansas desires it stated again, and he hopes that the papers generally of the district will make a note of it, and that is, the department will not approve the appointment of any township trustee as United States census enumerators. For this reason many good and competent men have been necessarily rejected and Mr. Hubbard desires very much that everybody should know of the ruling of the department touching township trustees.

As was expected, the minority, otherwise the Democratic members, of the ways and means committee of congress rear up and denounce the tariff measure reported to the house by the majority of the said committee, but they stop short when their protest and criticism is ended, offering never so much as a suggestion of what they would propose in lieu of the majority measure. It is not too much to say that had the majority report been made along the lines of the Mills bill of the Fifty-fifth congress the Democrats would kick against it just the same. This is borne out by the fact that the McKinley bill proposes a greater reduction of the revenues than the Mills bill did. The burthen of the Democratic cry has been "reduce the surpluses in the treasury by reducing the rates of import duties." The bill now before congress proposes to do just that, and yet the Democrats are not satisfied. Kansas and the west find much more to object to in the new measure, specifically, than the Democrats have in a general way. Putting hides on the free list and placing a duty on silver-lead ores, to say nothing of the sugar matter, will test the temper of the west pretty thoroughly, but it will, as it ever has, prove equal to the occasion.

A Georgia woman living on the Pacific coast has hit upon a sensible and practicable plan for aiding the scheme to popularize Indian corn in Europe. She has made a collection of receipts for the preparation of corn in the various forms in which it is used for human food, and these will be distributed at the exposition shortly to be held at Edinburgh, at which a maize department will be a leading feature. While it is singular that such a scheme should not have occurred to a Kansas woman first, the plan is a good one, and if it increases the demand for our corn in Europe, the originator of it will be no less a heroine.

A Chicago woman is preparing an exhaustive work which will make it clearly appear that Shakespeare was her lineal ancestor. This is only one of the curiosities that has come to the surface in the Lake City, since it secured the promise of the world's fair.

KANSAS SUGAR.

A short time ago the farmers of Harvey county appointed a committee of five of their number, Messrs. Robert H. Turner and Glen Woods, to make personal

investigations of the sorghum sugar industry in this state for the information and benefit of the farmers of the county named, with a view to engaging in the industry in conjunction with a company that proposes to put in a sugar mill at Newton this season, if the farmers will co-operate with them. The committee last week visited Medicine Lodge and vicinity and made a thorough investigation of the subject from the farmer's standpoint by interviewing the farmers who produced the cane for last year's operations at that place, as well as the operators and owners of the mill there. The result of the committee's investigation is given in a very full report addressed to the farmers of Harvey county and published in the Newton Republican, from which the subjoined extracts are made and which we are sure will be read with interest by all who are in any way interested in the sugar industry immediately or prospectively.

"In the flush of the excitement incident to the beginning of what promises to be a revolution in farming, some, eager to be first at the front, and forgetful of the essential condition of heat in the growing of sorghum, planted too early in April and got a poor stand, others planted with planters and got it too thick, and others planted on ground so foul from previous neglect that the weeds were a constant menace to the growing crop and not only diminished the yield, but greatly injured the quality of the cane. It will be proper to state here that a chemist is employed at the mill who tests the per cent of sugar in each load by selecting a sample, and observation proves that well cultivated cane is the richest in saccharine matter. This latter fact is contrary to general belief, but has been demonstrated by chemical analysis. The experience of the past year, as to the proper time for planting and the necessity for good cultivation, will be of great value in lessening the chances of disappointments as to product and quantity. Notwithstanding all the difficulties enumerated, the profit on the product delivered was satisfactory. As fair illustrations of the success of the cane raisers we give the following:

"J. A. Vandemark raised fifty-eight tons on six acres; ground was well planted with planter and got it too thick; cultivated two times; could do most of the cutting and hauling, and haul three loads per day—one and one-half tons per load. Could raise an acre of cane cheaper than an acre of corn. Was well satisfied, with result, and will plant a great deal more this season.

"Mr. Chiles, three miles south of Medicine Lodge, gave similar testimony; said that he received less than the average per ton (which was about \$3) on account of poor cane. He had three miles north of town, listed in 200 acres; cultivated two times; got an average of about nine tons per acre; delivered product of 150 acres; received over \$2 per ton; product of entire acreage would have been worth over \$3,000; was very enthusiastic over the result and would plant 500 acres this season; began to deliver cane September 11 and finished November 11; said four men could cut and, with teamsters' help, load forty tons per day; left fodder on, and also seed on, if they chose to; said there were no other cane growers in their mortgages when their cane crop.

"Many others gave similar testimony as to the profits of sorghum raised for manufacture at that place during the last season. That the business there had opened an era of prosperity to the farmers of the district, and the merchants, which gives great promise for the future was the general sentiment of all we met. An air of thrift seemed to pervade the place, which spoke of the benign influence of the new industry."

"Finally, in summing up the result of work, we believe it has been demonstrated at Medicine Lodge, in spite of adverse circumstances, that it is practicable to make sugar out of sorghum in southern Kansas with a view to profit; that with another year's test the necessary appliances for utilizing the crop will be a good run on them in the after season, the result will prove satisfactory to the most incredulous."

AMERICAN SUGAR CULTURE.

From the American-Beeconomist.

As is well known to our readers, we have persistently advocated the maintenance of the duties on sugar for the purpose of establishing in the United States one of the most valuable and profitable industries, if not the most valuable, known to the world. We have confidently affirmed that this country is capable of producing all its own sugar with as little labor as is required to produce it elsewhere, and with immense advantage to farmers north of the Rio Grande, who are reaching benefits to mechanics and workmen in making the machinery to extract the sugar and refine it, and with a saving of nearly \$100,000,000 that is now annually paid by us to foreign farmers and manufacturers to encourage and promote the business of making sugar in foreign countries.

It has been shown that we consume in the United States nearly as much sugar as bread—and that this one article of food costs our people about \$250,000,000 annually at the prices paid by consumers.

We claim that no valid reason can be given why we should not produce at home this kind of food as well as our bread and our meat, diversify our farm products, save an enormous tax now paid to foreign nations, give employment to thousands of our workmen, and add hundreds of millions annually to the wealth of this country.

LOCAL DEBTS.

In 1880 the aggregate debts of all the states and territories was \$200,000,000. Eight years afterward, in 1888, it had been reduced to \$247,700,000, and it is now estimated at \$214,000,000, showing a reduction in the decade of \$86,000,000. But in nearly all the states there are county, city, town, township and school district debts, which, in aggregate, greatly exceed the state debts proper. In 1880 these debts amounted to \$942,000,000. If they have since reduced in the same proportion as the state debts, they are now \$782,000,000. The national debt on the 1st of January, 1880, was \$2,120,415,000; on the 1st of January, 1890, it was \$1,032,000,000, a reduction of \$1,088,415,000. The aggregate public debt of all kinds is, therefore, some \$1,374,000,000 less than it was ten years ago. These surprising figures show that the American people possess as great a debt-paying as debt-creating capacity. A mania for going in debt seized them at times, and under its influence they contracted obligations with a recklessness that invariably gets them into trouble, and subjects them to severe trials when the day of payment sets in. Nevertheless, when payment is exacted, they adjust themselves to the task, and without grumbling and complaining, it is true, but with a heroism and fidelity to duty that does them credit, and in a few years they have discharged half the old obligations and are ready for a new one. The entire national debt will probably be paid in the next decade, and United States bonds, debt statements and all that sort of thing will soon have passed out of fashion.—Trade and Traffic.

FROM WICHITA TO HELENA.

HELENA, MONT., April 10, 1890.

Denver is a big city, built out on the dry plain, several miles from the foothills of the mountains, at the junction of a broad, sandy coulee, called Cherry creek, with the south Platte, a stream about like the Ninescaw at Kingman. A little farming and gardening is done along the valley by irrigation, and there are some fine hay ranches, but generally the country surrounding Denver is an uncultivated waste, affording scant grass for cattle and sheep. Yet here, with its sterile surroundings, is built a great and rich city, constantly increasing in population, wealth and manufactures. There is more agricultural land tributary to Wichita than in the entire state of Colorado.

Denver is the child of the Pike's Peak stampede of 1859. The first gold was found in Cherry creek; there the thousands of gold seekers gathered, and the thousands of miners laid out a town and named the city and its streets for Kansas men. Then came the discoveries of rich placer gold at Blackhawk and other places near by in the mountains. Denver got the start and has kept it. Whenever a fortunate mine makes a million or so in the mountains, the straightway proceeds to Denver to live and invest his money. Here reside the millionaires who control the cattle of the plains, the products of the mines and the real estate and offices of the state. The wealth dug out of the hills of Leadville found its way to Denver, and staid there; so of the millions of eastern money seeking investment in Colorado mines—the banks of Denver handle it.

The trip from Denver north to Cheyenne and the mountains is a long one. The wealth dug out of the hills of Leadville found its way to Denver, and staid there; so of the millions of eastern money seeking investment in Colorado mines—the banks of Denver handle it.

Cheyenne is the great metropolis and capital city of Wyoming. It is substantially built of brick and stone, and evidently intends to stay. It contains five or six thousand people, I am told. Its location has no natural advantages other than being on the main line of the U. P. R. R., beside a little spring branch of good water, a long way from anywhere else, and convenient to the finest cattle range on the continent. Here reside the cattle kings of Wyoming (quite a number of them are ex-kings now) and the inhabitants have very advanced ideas regarding the present and prospective value of their town lots and adjoining prairie.

After a short came the regular through passenger train of the U. P. road, from Omaha, with our making twelve coaches all crowded, mostly with immigrants, and laboring men going to Salt Lake, Portland, Helena and other points. With two engines as motive power we commenced the long gradual climb to the elevated table lands which here constitute the divide of the Rocky mountains—in reality there are no mountains at all, but more grading or engineering problems than in building a road through the hills. The U. P. received a bonus of \$40,000 per mile and a land grant through this so called mountain district. The vast "Laramie plain" lying beyond the pyramid of red sand which marks the summit are the finest grazing lands I have seen—level, well watered, covered with a rich coat of grass; they are all occupied by cattle ranches. The road winds around on these plains like the letter S, anxious to secure as many miles of track as possible. For miles the winding moon would be directly ahead of us.

Early daylight found us at the crossing of Green river, which flows south through the Grand Canon of the Colorado. Here our train divided; ours taking the Oregon short line, turning westward up a branch of Green river into Idaho. This stream was lined with dead cattle, the result of the unusual snow fall of the past winter. On the head of this stream and over the divide, into the waters of the Bear river, we found ourselves back into the middle of winter. The country was covered with snow, streams and ponds frozen over and little bare ground to be seen. This upper Bear river country is almost uninhabited and the mountains abound with deer, antelope, elk and grizzly bear. Further down were some fine valleys with hay and cattle ranges. Here the snow was melting and the valleys were flooded with water while the surrounding mountains are buried deep in snow.

In the afternoon we crossed over into the valley of Snake river and onto the Idaho-Indian reservation. Here the great flocks of geese and ducks, the green, sage brush out to leaf. Camped along the river were the Rannock Indians, living in their familiar skin lodges similar to those used by the plains Indians. They are a harmless, inoffensive people, and trap and kill and sell beaver and fur from the government. They formerly owned all of this country and still have a reservation here on which is built the important railroad junction and town of Pocatello. The Indians simply work for a day or two, on which they are built at the station and hotel and quite a town has grown up around them. Here is a nice place to spend a few days—good hotels, fine scenery, soda springs near by, fine climate, good Indians, good fishing and hunting, game of which will be plenty to eat and drink. What more would you have?

THAT'S THE WAY TO DO IT.

From the Atchison Patriot.

R. B. Drury, director of the Kansas Immigration bureau, is back from Wichita, and is distributing the new book "Kansas, Its History, Resources and Prospects." It is a valuable book and will attract many people to Kansas. Mr. Drury always comes from Wichita full of boom spirit. He candidly admits there is more of it in Wichita than in any other Kansas town. The people there are wide awake, and never let an opportunity to advance Wichita's interest escape them. They have agents in the east and besides the new Kansas book, they are sending out thousands of books descriptive of Wichita, and thousands of copies of the city newspapers. They don't have any trouble in raising all the money they want for these purposes, and they have found out that every dollar expended has been like bread cast upon the water. Mr. Drury contemplates organizing an Atchison auxiliary society to the Immigration bureau, the object of which will be to advance the interest of Atchison and Atchison county especially. It is to be hoped that the business men of Atchison will heartily co-operate with him. The agent immigration Kansas has every opportunity to advance Wichita's interest ought to have its share, and will have it if the people go to work to get it.

SUNFLOWER SHADOWINGS.

Senator Ingalls has gone back to Washington. His house and fence is all right.

Mr. George R. Peck will deliver the annual address this year before the literary societies of Washington college.

The Genda Herald says it would like to have a whack at our time magazine just to see how it goes, and it thinks it will.

The Kansas baby is still in power. A majority of the presbyteries of Kansas favor a revision of the confession of faith.

General Alger calls him General Ingalls. He probably thinks that if the senator was not a military leader he should have been.

Prof. E. E. Craig, of Burlington, fell from his parachute Wednesday at Topeka. This is one of the very rare cases where Kansas talent takes a drop.

The New York World interview with Ingalls is receiving a wide quotation. The World knew what it was doing when it selected John J. Ingalls for such an interview.

Only twenty-five dogs have been registered in Emporia this spring. This only corroborates that there are fewer poor families in Emporia this year than for years back.

A Boston paper thinks that new bond of sympathy between Massachusetts and Kansas because Kansas reads Bellamy, Howells and Ibsen. How many bonds does this make?

There are 110 different varieties of strawberries growing in the experimental gardens at the state agricultural college, and somebody is going to get to taste them all to see which are the best.

The Emporia Republican thinks if the Alliance is going to stop fighting Ingalls it might as well disband. If this keeps up, it will not be long until the Republican will be fighting the Alliance.

A colored man at Leavenworth yesterday attempted to collect a bounty of \$3 each on seven wolf scalps, when it was discovered that the wolves had been killed in Missouri. Kansas doesn't pay for Missouri wolves.

The Lyon county commissioners concluded the investigation of the census returns. They order the arrest of Messrs. Lakin, Harrison and Bonner, who were given bond for their appearance at the district court.

The Atchison Globe objects because the new chancellor of the state university signed his name with a flourish, which the chancellorship. So far this is the only objection that has been made to Francis Huntington Snow, says the Times.

The farmers of Kansas made three cents on every bushel of wheat, which they have stored away in their granaries. Alex. Butts thinks "Hold on" is a motto which should be mailed up over the door of every corn crib and wheat bin in Kansas.

"There was once a man named Drake, who made a fortune selling bitters labeled, 'S. T. 1800-X,' says Noble Prentiss. The popular interpretation of this 'sign' was, 'I sold out for \$100,000.' The state normal school of Kansas was started in 1855 with \$1,000."

Thomas Moonlight is mentioned as the Democratic candidate for governor of Kansas. It is said that the little fellow has a severe case of the old "McGuire's second," commencing, "Try, try again," made a powerful impression on young Moonlight's mind.

A Kansas woman presents the strange anomaly of being the legal wife of two husbands. Mrs. Allen, of Oswatimie, was divorced from her husband and married Mr. Ricketts. Her first husband has had the decree of divorce set aside, and now the lawyers are trying to settle which of her husbands shall buy her spring.

Some Kansas woman, in speaking of the small vote cast by her sisters in the recent elections in that state, remarks that the women of Kansas are a handful of salt. The Kansas woman is a salt of the nation, but our relations with France are those of fraternity, with Germany and Austria of cordial amity. We have no enemy but Edward, and he is too vulnerable in every quarter of the globe and on every sea to go to war with us. We have an unsettled score with Great Britain for her insolent attitude toward us, but nothing so improbable as war. Hence there is no need of costly armaments. Our standing army is only a national police force and the demand for a navy comes from our commerce, from maritime cities whose protection their population pretend to believe that their accumulations are in danger from foreign raiders, and from communities adjacent to ship and navy yards, who desire to profit by such enterprise.

In two years the ships we are building will be useless. Other armaments or defenses. The millions we are spending might as well be with the gentleman whose name I have forgotten—at the bottom of the sea. We are spending money in a general outlay for everything in administration, in a time of profound peace, we are expending costly fleets, at enormous daily expense, on international pleasure excursions, to give spectators a part in the pageantry of the sea; exchanging entertainments and hospitalities to protect ourselves against some unknown danger. It is as absurd as it must be for the secretary of the navy to start out on his morning walk over the avenue with a Winchester over his shoulder, a pair of revolvers in his belt and a bowie knife in each boot upon the idea that some ruffian might attack him before reaching the capitol.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

The school teachers' convention is on at Edmond.

The name of the toughest place in Oklahoma is the "house on the hill."

The "Hawkeye" is the only name of a paper published at Payne, Oklahoma.

The Oklahoma house fly is growing about as fast as anything else down there.

The Kalendral Karmal is at present holding the attention of the box ton of Outlaws.

The bad boys of Guthrie who have been breaking the poles of the street lamps are calabashed.

INNES & ROSS.

SPECIALS FOR MONDAY.
SHIRT: WAISTS!

An extraordinary good value at 29c, being barely cost of material, and we offer equally as good values in the better grades, including the Celebrated Star Shirt Waist. Now is the time to make your purchase.

Mens' Hosiery and Underwear. A complete assortment at the very lowest prices.

JUST RECEIVED—New styles in Challies, India Silks and all the latest novelties in dress goods and trimmings.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT—Stylish Spring Jackets. The best quality, perfect fitting, garment for \$2.88 ever offered for the money. This week we offer every garment at prices that will make them sell quickly.

CARPET DEPARTMENT will be found more complete than ever. Every department of our immense stock is being daily replenished with new goods.

PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST AT THE

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PHILADELPHIA STORE.

S. W. CORNER DOUGLAS AVE. AND MARKET ST.

Best Quality French Sateens

This week at 22 cents. New line of Swiss Flouncing from 50 cents to \$2 a yard, the best value in the city. Visit our Millinery Department. It will satisfy the most fastidious. New shapes received on Monday morning.

A. KATZ.

THE "WORTH" OF WICHITA

MISS ANNA KAUFMAN

Millinery is Concerned.

Here are the magic fingers that have made our reputation so grand and are making the same daily grander. She awaits your bidding.

KAUFMAN & KOHER,

204 NORTH MAIN.

each day and find no favorable news from Washington about territorial government. "Hig do o w i h, l e m w congress."

A Remarkable Coincidence.

Congressman Samuel J. Randall died at Washington Sunday morning of internal cancer. Thus, in the course of a few weeks, the oldest members on each side of the house, both from Philadelphia, both leaders of their party, have died, and both of cancer.

The Men Who Do Not Lift.

The world is sympathetic. The statement none can doubt.

When A is in trouble don't we think that B should help him out?

Of course we haven't time ourselves to care for any one.

But yet we hope that other folks will see that it is done.

We want the grief and penny of earth to be relieved.

We do not care to take the lead, and stand out from the herd.

At lifting we are a failure, but we're splendid on the ground.

And there are others, so we find, as on our way we jog.

Who want to do their lifting on the small end of the log.

They do a lot of blowing, and they strive to make it known.

That were there no one else to help, they'd lift it all alone.

If talking were effective, there are scores and scores of men.

Who'd move a mountain off its base and move it back again.

But as a class, to state it plain, in language true and blunt.

They never worth a cent to lift, for all they do is grunt.

PRICE'S CREAM'S BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

NEW YORK'S GREAT CHEMIST.

This is to certify that I have analyzed Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and find it composed of pure materials, compounded on correct scientific principles. The ingredients are accurately and scientifically proportioned. Hence bread or biscuits prepared with it are better suited for digestion.

R. OGDEN JOHNSON, M. D., L. D. Chemist and Analyst, New York City.